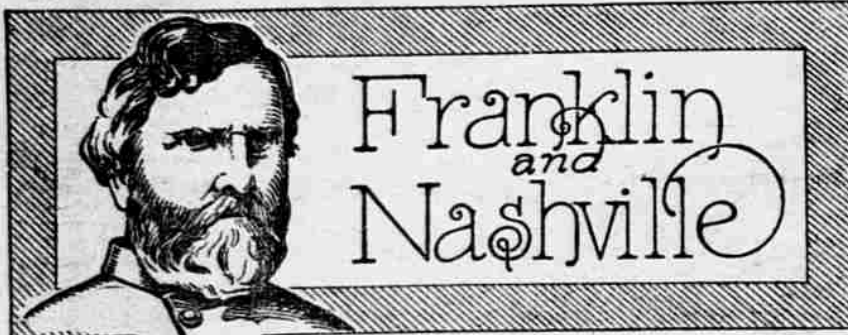


# National Tribune

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1911.

VOL. XXXI—NO. 13—WHOLE NUMBER 1314



## Franklin and Nashville

By JOHN McELROY.

### CHAPTER XI.

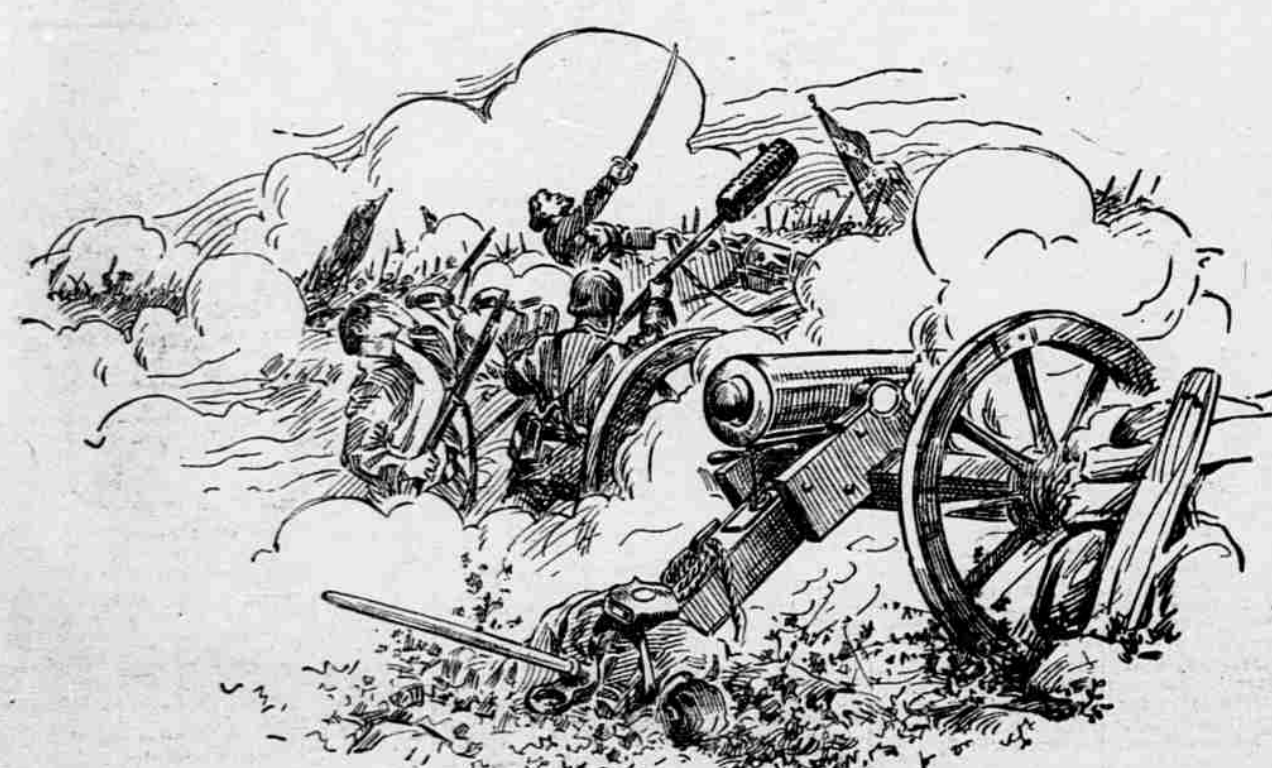
The death of Maj.-Gen. Patrick Cleburne was one of the most notable incidents of this carnival of slaughter. Cleburne was a commander of much ability and an Irishman of the Phil Sheridan type. He had won high reputation in the Confederate army by his impetuous assaults and stubborn defenses. He claimed to have won the

the enemy evacuated the town. Gen. Edward Johnson's Division came in my rear just after dark, passing over that part of my line which had been reformed near the branch fronting Mrs. Bostick's.

#### Kimball's Account.

Brig.-Gen. Nathan Kimball, a fine officer and one who had the credit, as before stated, of having given Stone-wall Jackson the most complete beating that a Confederate commander ever received, commanded the First Division of the Fourth Corps, which was on the right. He formed his line with W. C. Whitaker's Brigade on the right, with its flank resting on the river, and Gen. Grose's Brigade on his left and resting on Columbia pike. His First Brigade, commanded by Col. J. M. Kirby, was in the center, with Capt. Ziegler's Battery going into battery near the Columbia

Senator for many years from Tennessee, commanded a division which was formed on the extreme left of the Confederate line and opposite to part of Kimball's and Ruger's Divisions on our right, and extended our line to the Carter Creek turnpike and the river. In his report Gen. Bate says that he moved out with the rest of the army, but having a longer distance to go did not reach the Union line until after the center had been furiously engaged. In



### DEATH OF GEN. CLEBURNE—KILLED ALMOST WITHIN REACH OF THE UNION WORKS.

Victory over Sherman at Tunnel Hill, when the rest of Bragg's army was so completely defeated. At the time of his death he was among the best known and most trusted of any of the Generals in the Western Confederacy. With his temperament he was naturally stung to madness by Hood's strictures and comparisons, and he went into the fight determined to succeed or die. He fought with a fury born of this determination, and when he was killed his horse fell with him almost within bayonet reach of the stubborn defenders of the low works. Altho Hood had severely criticized Cleburne, he pays him this tribute in "Advance and Retreat":



GEN. NATHAN KIMBALL.

"Maj.-Gen. Cleburne had been distinguished for his admirable conduct upon many fields, and his loss at this moment was irreparable. In order to estimate fully the value of his services to the particular juncture, I will in a few words advert to our past relations. He was a man of equal quick perception and strong character, and was, especially in one respect, in advance of many of our people. He possessed the boldness and the wisdom to earnestly advocate at an early period of the war the freedom of the negro and the enrollment of the young and able-bodied men of that race. This stroke of policy and additional source of strength to our armies would, in my opinion, have given us our independence. He was for the first time under my control at New Hope Church, where his division, formed for action according to my specific instructions, achieved the most brilliant success of Johnston's campaign. He had full knowledge of all the circumstances and difficulties which attended the battles of the 26th and 27th of July. It will be remembered that he called at my headquarters after these two engagements, and communicated to me Hardee's unfortunate words of caution to his troops in regard to breastworks just before the battle of July 20 and 22, that I was not the reckless, indiscreet commander the Johnston-Wigfall party represented me; that I had been harshly judged and feebly sustained by the officers and men; that I was dealing blows and making moves which had at least the promise of victory results, and that we should have achieved decided success on two occasions around Atlanta as well as at Spring Hill. The heroic career and death of this distinguished soldier must ever endear the memory of his last words to his commander, and should entitle his name to be inscribed in immortal characters in the annals of our history."

### GATHERING UP THE DEAD AND WOUNDED BY TORCHLIGHT.

known until next day. A battery was located just to the right of this turnpike, which kept up the fire until late at night. The left of my line was reformed on the branch between the works of the enemy and Mrs. Bostick's house, but not in sufficient numbers to justify another effort to carry the works, as the command on my left had not come up. A battery, under the conduct of Col. Prestman, participated most gallantly in the fight, first occupying a position near the house of Mrs. Bostick, and then was run up the turnpike close to the enemy's works, and engaged that battery of the enemy on our immediate front. Many of our men who had gone into the interior works held their positions until morning, when

Still not satisfied, and waiting until it was light, they again advanced and attempted to carry our position, but was again repulsed. After this last repulse of the enemy my skirmishers were again thrown forward from the main line some 300 yards, and remained in their position until the army was withdrawn to the north side of the Harpeth River. It was Loring's Division of Stewart's Corps and a part of Lee's Corps of the rebel army that engaged my division, as we ascertained from prisoners captured. Capt. Ziegler's Battery on this, as on former occasions, did splendidly, inflicting severe punishment upon the enemy, and, in fact, at one

(Continued on page three.)

## PRESIDENT AND PANAMA CANAL.

Railways Not to Control Isthmus Traffic—Trade Between Oceans Already Thrives—Democrats May Make Trouble.

Much as President Taft wants the extra session of Congress to enact Canadian reciprocity and go home, he will be willing on other subjects shall be disposed of. Perhaps the Democratic House will not be as anxious to tackle this legislative proposition—that of the Panama Canal—as some others of more political significance.

However, there is a loud call for Panama Canal legislation. The President wanted it at the recent session of Congress, but there was so much dilly-dallying then that virtually nothing was accomplished beyond enacting the necessary appropriations for the digging of the big ditch. A clash of titanic forces is ahead in that connection. The transcontinental railroads are looking on with sharp eyes, and are ready to mix actively in the fray when the opportunity moment comes.

There is the question of government of the Canal Zone. A bill passed the House last January which made the President virtually the absolute autocrat and Czar of the Zone. Democrats cried out in protest, and the bill did not get through the Senate. But before long there must apparently be some law for the civil government of this Zone. Then there is the fixing of tolls, and, as has been quite widely emphasized, it is essential that the rates of toll should be known long in advance, so that the shipping interests of the world may take notice and govern themselves accordingly. The canal will be open to ships of commerce Sept. 1, 1915, and divers plans have been suggested to Congress about the charges. The most acceptable plan seems to have been that the President should be allowed to fix the rates of toll within certain limitations. These limitations have generally been suggested as between 50 cents and \$1.50 a ton.

No legislation whatever has been had on that subject yet, but it could well be considered at the extra session of Congress after the Democrats have announced their committee. In all probability it will be, as well as some kindred proposition, such as the President's insistence that no vessel having any connection with a railroad shall be the recipient of aid from the Isthmian Canal from the Government. All kinds of bills and provisions were offered at the last session of Congress on that matter. The purpose of most of them is to prevent the transcontinental railroads from gobbling up the shipping lines between the Atlantic and Pacific Coast and fixing the rates so high that the railroads will continue to carry the bulk of the freight.

This is undoubtedly a very important matter. There is little question that in the days before the United States Government purchased the Panama Canal property the transcontinental railroads had things their own way. The Southern Pacific Railroad, known as a part of the great Harriman system, is supposed to control virtually the transportation of freight and passengers into California. It has been running a Pacific Mail Line down the coast from San Francisco to Panama for many years, and it was the only line that regularly connected the Isthmus with San Francisco. But the ships of this line were frightfully slow. They voyaged from one port to another with such stately deliberation that shippers who sent goods from New York to San Francisco by way of the Panama route only watch and pray. Perhaps the shipments would be delivered ultimately, but ultimately was such a long way off that many who had had experience in such matters found it wiser to ship by rail across the continent. The railroad officials declared with all the emphasis they could command that the traffic did not warrant faster ships or more ships, and the dear public could get absolutely no satisfaction.

#### Railroads Scrap About Freight.

But there has been a remarkable demonstration in that connection. When the Government took over the Panama Railroad and began to build the canal it established a line of steamers of its own from Colon to New York. The result was that the Atlantic Coast obtained all the business in connection with the canal building, much to the disgust and dissatisfaction of the Pacific Coast. The Pacific Mail people could not be oblivious to this dissatisfaction, and began to clamor for a "living rate," the upshot of which was that the Government allowed them 70 per cent of the thru charge from New York to San Francisco or vice versa, and took for itself 30 per cent for the Panama Railroad and for its own ships from Colon to New York.

This was a fat dividend of profits, of course, for the Pacific Mail, but another line began to look longingly at the opportunity, and what is known as the Bates & Chesboro boats were given the same percentage on freight between Panama and San Francisco. The Pacific Mail tried to choke this rival to death, but Col. Goethals reports that its efforts have not been at all successful. When he was recently a witness before the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, Col. Goethals was asked about these boats, which he said had been in operation since last November. "Running regularly?" asked a member of the committee. "Yes, sir," responded the Colonel, "with all their ships, and they are now towing down barges with stuff in addition."



"I won't play in your yard."

## TWO-PARTY AMITY IMPOSSIBLE.

Taft and Cannon Not Playing Together—But Former Speaker May Lead Minority.

No one expects a Republican Administration to abide in political amity with a Democratic House. It is as certain as the sun rises and sets that there will be tremendous efforts for partisan advantage. But in a "mix-up" of large proportions a House of Representatives, under existing conditions has far the greater power to inflict injury and cause embarrassment. The Executive has little opportunity to make members of the House majority "hop up." They look for no favors from the White House. On the other hand, the Administration must be continually winking at a thousand and one matters from the House.

Many varieties of restrictions can be imposed upon the Government's operations, which will arouse little or no protest outside of Administration circles. Out of a feeling of personal regard a politician will host a House can be agreeable in a multitude of little ways. On the other hand, it can harass and annoy, which kind of activity makes news and may create an impression unfavorable to the Executive. The older Senators, whose memories extend back to the Democratic Congress of the last half of the Harrison Administration and the Republican Congress of the last half of the second Cleveland Administration, are averse to opening the ball too precipitately. They think it better politics to play cautiously.

In the old days, when it generally happened that an Administration had a hostile House of Representatives for its second two-year period, men were accustomed to be discussing the question of fighting which such conditions imposed. There was always in both Houses of Congress a forceful coterie, and so state, that it was hardly legislating under difficulties of that sort. Now the major part of a generation has elapsed with one party continuously in complete control of the Government. The game of politics, which after all is essential in some of its features to successful popular government, is played differently. There are new standards and new requirements for men in public life. With nearly all the generals of legislation and administration relegated to private life there is some likelihood that Congress will be with us as late as October, but it is fairly reasonable to expect that adjournment will come as early as some time in September. It can hardly be expected before the middle of August.

It will require some time to get acquainted with the new members. From the galleries the Senate will look like a strange body of men, so many of the old-timers have dropped out and so many new men have come to take their places. To be sure many of these old-timers are still lingering around Washington. Ex-Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, for instance, is tarrying, and is disposed to spend the enjoyable Spring months in this vicinity. He has joined one of the fashionable country clubs, and presumably will enjoy himself a little at golf. Ex-Senator Hale has gone away to Maine, but is expected to return during the Spring. Both he and Ex-Senator Aldrich are members of the National Monetary Commission, and will devote some of their time to working on problems affecting proposed reform in our banking and currency systems.

Ex-Senator "Tom" Carter, of Montana, is likewise sojourning in town, but he has a \$10,000 job on the Canadian Water Boundary Commission. Ex-Senator Frank P. Flint, of California, also tarrying, as does Representative James A. Tawney, former Chairman of Appropriations; but they, too, have fat Government jobs to which they will give some attention while they build up private practice at law. Just about one-fourth of the members of the House of 391 men are new, which success to give that body a strange look to the spectator. It will be days and days before the members will feel well acquainted with one another and before the House has been jolted down so that the Democratic majority will be disposed to push into the traces. In the meantime some of the exuberant new ones will seek to make a splash, and will have to be "sat upon." That process is inevitable in a new House in which there is a large membership of new men.

any acts of his own to further the condition of discord that prevails. He knows also that for one who has been elected Speaker of the House four times in succession there is no additional honor in being chosen minority leader. Accordingly Mr. Cannon is not anxious to embarrass the President by stirring up a quarrel, but he is simply biding his time and waiting to see how matters develop. If the President wants to start a fight on Mr. Cannon now he probably can have a fine old fray, but Mr. Cannon is not willing to start the fight himself.

Around the Capitol it seems to be the impression that the ex-Speaker will not be a candidate for minority leader. Everything is so chaotic just now one cannot easily guess who will be. There is talk about Representative James R. Mann, of Chicago; John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts; and John E. Olmstead, of Pennsylvania. In that connection, all of these three men have their friends in the House. The President is said to favor Representative Weeks, but he, as well as the other two Republicans mentioned, are so loyal to the ex-Speaker that they are unwilling to be candidates for minority leader as long as there is any chance that the ex-Speaker may be looking for the place for himself. As Speaker, Mr. Cannon did a deal to advance all of these men in the House. All were Chairmen of important committees, selected by the House for their political and legislative prominence because of extra duties to which Mr. Cannon, as Speaker, assigned them. Under such circumstances they are willing to enter the lists against him, but prefer that he should exercise his preference for being a candidate. If indeed he has such a preference, they will probably not lift a hand to embarrass him in any way now that the House has become Democratic and the days of his power are gone.

#### HEAP OF NEW FACES.

Will Take Time to Get Acquainted, Both Houses Lack Old Habits.

Even before Congress is in session Washington is echoing with speculation and conjecture as to when it will end. No one can answer that question. It can be discussed more intelligently in three months from now, when there will be something upon which to base judgment. Leading Democrats believe, and so state, that it will be well into August before the legislative tasks are finished. Much depends upon the Senate and the duration of its tariff debates. Some folks go so far as to predict that the extra session of Congress will run almost up to next December, perhaps so close to the regular session, due by law to begin Dec. 4, that there will be hardly a room in a sheet of paper between them. However, such prophecies are very pessimistic and are hardly to be given credence. There is some likelihood that Congress will be with us as late as October, but it is fairly reasonable to expect that adjournment will come as early as some time in September. It can hardly be expected before the middle of August.

It will require some time to get acquainted with the new members. From the galleries the Senate will look like a strange body of men, so many of the old-timers have dropped out and so many new men have come to take their places. To be sure many of these old-timers are still lingering around Washington. Ex-Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, for instance, is tarrying, and is disposed to spend the enjoyable Spring months in this vicinity. He has joined one of the fashionable country clubs, and presumably will enjoy himself a little at golf. Ex-Senator Hale has gone away to Maine, but is expected to return during the Spring. Both he and Ex-Senator Aldrich are members of the National Monetary Commission, and will devote some of their time to working on problems affecting proposed reform in our banking and currency systems. Ex-Senator "Tom" Carter, of Montana, is likewise sojourning in town, but he has a \$10,000 job on the Canadian Water Boundary Commission. Ex-Senator Frank P. Flint, of California, also tarrying, as does Representative James A. Tawney, former Chairman of Appropriations; but they, too, have fat Government jobs to which they will give some attention while they build up private practice at law. Just about one-fourth of the members of the House of 391 men are new, which success to give that body a strange look to the spectator. It will be days and days before the members will feel well acquainted with one another and before the House has been jolted down so that the Democratic majority will be disposed to push into the traces. In the meantime some of the exuberant new ones will seek to make a splash, and will have to be "sat upon." That process is inevitable in a new House in which there is a large membership of new men.